The Evening Times

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Editorial Rooms...... 486

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ADVERTISERS GUARANTEE COMPANY,
By J. R. MASON, President.

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CATURDAY MAY 27, 1893.

Affairs in the Philippines.

Advices from Manila are full of interest if not of encouragement. It is universally asserted in Manila, and with excellent reason, that the Tagal mutiny cannot now be put down without a much larger military force than General Otis has at his command. Our troops find no difficulty in whipping the rebels whenever they encounter them, but our army is too small to hold conquered territory and is obliged to abandon interior towns and villages as soon as they are taken. Numbers of such places have been reoccupied by the natives, who, in addition, swarm in the jungles near our lines waiting for chances to cut off small parties of American soldiers.

This is not a very comfortable condition of affairs, but it is the logical result of recent Administration foolishness. Aguinaldo knew all along Cast the insufficient force opposed to him could never drive him to the wall, but, until the advent of the Denby meddlers, he always supposed that heavy re-enforcements would be sent. The Peace Commission was a great relief to the Filipino leader and his co-conspirators. To them it meant that the United States could not send any more troops and that it was a general confession of weakness and a movement in the nature of bagging them for peace.

They have acted accordingly, taking care to waste all the time possible until the rainy season should be at-hand when they believed the Government would give up any idea of campaigning until autumn, and trusting to what might happen in the interim favorable to their hopes. Appearand carried out this programme largely on the advice of his adherents in this country who doubtless have made him believe that if he could avoid surrender for a few months the army in the Philippines could be incited to mutiny, while the cost and trouble of military operations in Luzon would make the efhold the island unpopular among the American people. Professor Schurman, through no conscious fauit of his own, has helped Aguinaldo's hand immensely with his doddering belief that his powers of persuasion and his ability as a lecturer on political economy and the science of government would induce the Filipinos to lay down their He has accomplished exactly what the rebels most wanted, which was to keep the hands of General Otis tied until the season for field operations should be over.

It would seem that the Malay character is not entirely devoid of gratitude. The efficient service which Schurman, Denby, and Worcester have rendered to the native cause is being recognized in Manila, and leading Filipinos are reported as holding receptions and giving banquets in henor of the Commissioners. The whole Luzon business has been miserably muddled, but that cannot be helped now. There is but one solitary thing left to do and that is to call off and discharge the civilian meddlers and to call for enough volunteers to cat up the mutiny.

The Graduate.

The season of "commencements" is advancing apace, and the flood of class-day thetoric will soon be upon us. To the end of time the blooming girl-graduate will probably point out the fact that "The Darkest Night Brings Out the Stars," and the young man graduate will descant on the truth that "Beyond the Alps Lies Italy," and the middle-aged people in the audience the fathers and mothers and uncles and aunts of these young people, will smile and sigh, and wipe their spectacles as they realize the mingled truth and futility of such pleasant sentiments. They know that starlight is not of very much use in traveling along a muddy road, and that when one reaches the Italy beyond the Alps there are apt to be ailments in the way of malaria, and Roman fever, and fleas, and brigands, so that the pilgrim often looks back to his Alpine travels as the pleasantest period of his journey. But they do not say all these things-at least not on commencement day. They know that after all, joy and sorrow are so mixed in this world that even the dark night has its comforts, and the Alpe have their delights.

The real pathos of the situation lies not in the fact that the young people cannot always be young, and must encounter toil and struggle and danger in their progress through life. These things are all good, and help to develop character. The sad part of it is that the school preparation for pare. It should be of infinite use to them. and perhaps it would if the state of our society were different, but under the present circumstances, it is generally of no has at all. One need not argue from this question may be, there are some advan-

that, as the genial Collis P. Huntington tages in both plans. There are always said the other day, there is too much education; it may only be that the education is of the wrong kind, or that the uneducated world needs the self-sacrifice of the

The plain truth of the situation, however, is this: The college boy, or the college girl, goes out into life, full of high hopes and determined to do something great. These young people find, to their stonishment, that the world does not appear to need them as they have been told it did; on the contrary, it does not even the influence of some one whom it must obey. As one disheartened graduate said on the discovery of this fact; "What if there is room at the top? Somebody is sitting on every round of the ladder!"

The college boy finds the position which he would like, and which would enable him to earn his living, occupied by a youth who left school at fourteen and has been snow men and affairs and handle them to his own advantage, and who, sometimes, the youngsters are allowed to grow up does those things which the college boy is sure that "no fellow can do." He finds that the employer of this youth considers 42,825 him far superior to any man of mere book learning, but the youth himself is sometimes moved to say, in what seems to the college boy mock humility: "It seems to me you ought to look higher than this. if I had your education I would." And that is gall and bitterness in the mouth of the collegian. He then begins to wonder whether his college education "paid." Does the world need what the college

man can give it, more than he needs what it can give him? That is the ques-

Around the World.

The world's news in these days of peace seems dull to people used for a whole year or more to wars, battles, insurrections, and other wholesome excitements, but we must be patient. Things will happen again some time or other. The only glint of sunlight one can see today breaking through the dark clouds of contentment abroad is furnished by China. That amiable power, after surrendering to Russia in the matter of the Manchuria and Pekin Railway, has leveloped a sudden and fierce belligerency in the directions of Italy and Germany. The appearance off the bay of San Mun of six Italian war vessels has much annoyed the Empress Dowager, and the Tsung-li-Yamen has ordered viceroys and governors to put themselves on a war footing. Italy, of course, will take San Mun Bay just the same, and, if the Chinese are foolish enough to fight about it, will take a good deal more by way of indemnity afterward.

Some of the press correspondents in China believe that the warlike preparations of the Chinese are preparatory to an attempt to drive the Germans out of the Shan Tung peninsula. If there is anybody in the world that hopes so it is the Kaiser. Nothing would please him better than exactly such a chance to exercise his navy and a few battalions of his peace-tired soldiers. Perhaps he may win the opportunity. The affair would not amount to much, but its consequences would be important and serious. The partition of the Empire would necessarily be precipitated, and there would be an end of the Flowery Kingdom and the old exclusive civilization which was full grown and flourishing in precisely the outward form it presents today generations before the beginning of the Christian era.

It is not likely that China could avert the disaster by a resort to the arbitration principle, now so elequently being advoated at The Hague by our delegates, There will be a Chinese arbitration some day perhaps, but China will not be in it; which seminds us that the Czar's Disarmament Conference appears to be coming around to the Anglo-American view of things in fine shape. There can be no doubt that a grand step in the march of civilization will be taken when all nations agree to adopt arbitration as a substitute for war, but the time for such action is not likely to occur before we can get new clothes made to see it in. It is probable that the movement of the British and American delegations at The Hague may lead to the general acceptance of some modified scheme in the direction of arbitration. For example, the leading powers might agree to the establishment of an international court of honor to which they would submit their quarrels, to see if they could not be adjusted without resort to war, just as individuals sometimes refer their differences to courts of honor before proceeding to the extremity of the duello. Obligatory arbitration is a little in advance of the day, as no doubt its warmest advocates will find when they spring another British arbitration treaty on the United States Senate next year. Yet, it is to be wished that the real thing might be acomplished at The Hague, on Sir Julian Pauncefote's account. It is evident that he will never die happy unless he can get a measure of arbitration through somewhere.

Business and Charity.

In his third and last great novel, "The Market-Place," Harold Frederic hinted at the development of a new type of philanthropist. He makes his hero, ex-speculator, ex-adventurer, and ex-rascal, turn over a new leaf and determine to exercise his powers of generalship in a field as vet unconquered by anyone-businessiike philanthropy. Thorpe, of the market place plans to be charitable on a magnificent scale, with the distinct understanding that his munificence is an investment, with an earldom as the ultimate goal. He believes that the poor of London will respond to his efforts more quickly than to those of the man who gives, hoping for nothing but a high place in heaven. He thinks that his will be the generosity which they

can understand. There is suggestiveness in this conception, which is so daring and original as to be thoroughly characteristic of Frederic. As a matter of fact, Thorpe may be found in the flesh on this side the water, whatever may be the condition of affairs in England. There are many rich men who have paved the way to political preferment with munificent gifts to some particular town or city.

The question whether the Thorpe type of man will accomplish more good than the wealthy philanthropist of the story books, who gives freely and ungrudgingly for the pure love of charity, is too large problem to be easily settled. Perhaps there will always be some doubt about it. There are usually a few people who appreciate the purity of the latter's motives, but the general opinion is that he is in some occult way feathering his own nest. So, says Thorpe, it is just as well to come out honestly and do the feathering in broad daylight, demanding nothing so difficult as gratitude and admiration-except admiration for the splendid executive abil

Whatever the proper answer to this

SPAIN'S NATIVE INDUSTRIES. rade Not Greatly Impaired by Her

general excitement and heavy taxation,

native industries in Spain have not suffered as greatly as it was feared they would

do. The loss of the colonial markets on

which the export trade of Spain greatly de-

helpless ones who are benefited by the pure charitable impulse. When Nathan Straus distributes sterilized milk to all the poor little children of New York, and free ice to those who cannot afford to buy it, there is no question as to the increased comfort of the babies, whatever the effect may be on the parents. When the Fresh Air Fund gives hundreds of poor children a fortnight in the country, it does a thing which is of unquestioned and incalculable benefit to the little ones who are reached by its agents. When the city establishes vacation schools, in which chilknow them, and will not give them a chauce establishes vacation schools, in which chil-to show what they can do unless through ployed happily in large, cool rooms, that also is an undoubted good. Whether the parents are pauperized by having their children thus cared for is a minor matter. The benefit to the next generation outweighs the possible harm to the present. It will not do much harm to the future citizens of the Republic if the father does feel his responsibility les-"hustling" ever since, who has learned to sened by the State's care for his little ones; and it will be very bad, indeed, if like little wild animals, without even the

> health of the animal to keep them sane and harmless. But when the shrewd and practical agent builds a model tenement, in which the decent workingman can house his family comfortably at small cost, he benefits the whole community. He pauperizes no one; he helps to drive the rookery sharks out of business; and he diminishes the possible expense to the city of hospital treatment or free board at the fail for the inmates of the house. When people are forced into evil associations in their daily life some of them-the weakestwill yield; and in the end the community

suffers. The same sort of benefit accrues from the model hotel for men or women, from the workingmen's club when a small tax is paid for its privileges, and from the free library and concert. The more of this sort of "business philanthropy" there is the better off we shall all be; and it is not the sort of charity which makes paupers.

The "United States Church Army," an annex of the Salvation organization, is about to combat alcohol with tea saloons in New York. We wish the scheme well, but fear that it will eventuate in failure. years ago the reform element gained control of the United States Senate, and succeeded in substituting "cold tea" in teapots, for beverages previously popular in that body. In the face of the wave of virtue which at that time swept over the chamber, such soul-destroying liquids as winks, "the same," and the "hair of the dog" disappeared from the face of the floor and the cloakrooms. Nothing but cold tea was to be seen, and much joy was expressed by the W. C. T. U. and other abstinence organizations, because the Senators to take so kindly to the seemed "cup which cheers while it does not inebriate," always supposing the contents to be according to the pledge. Experience, however, showed that, while the vessels scattered over the desks and what was in them always bore the aspect of Bohea, an aroma rose to the galleries suggestive of the bourbonic plague, while the heads next morning were as macrocephalous as in the sad, bad days before the reform. So, we are a little skeptical about those cold tea louses in New York.

The Attorney General is to pass on the order of the War Department giving clearance to Cuban vessels under the Cuban flag We are much mistaken if he does not tell Mr. Alger to cancel the order without any possible delay. Notwithstanding the declaration of Congress that, "the people of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent," there is not yet a Cuban nation in a political sense and no government to protect a flag. The Alger order does not contemplate but expressly disclaims all idea of American protection, which renders it ridiculous. Vessels sailing have no consul to appeal to, and redress for any sort of imposition, grievance, or outrage would have to be denied them since they would or could have no standing in any court of admiralty. If anybody but Alger had issued such a paretic decree it would be truly surprising.

Let no man say that our Cuban fellowreatures are not getting pretty well Americanized! The army rolls filed with our authorities for the purposes of the McKinley dole, show evidences of such careful preparation that one would suppose them to be the work of an expert educated in the beef contracting division of a first-class commissary department. They are, in fact, considerably fraudulent, but it is understood that they will have to be used for want of something better.

A Gloomy Notion.

(From the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.) When politics was yet an expression of or-ganized patriotism—before it became a profession of charlatans and a practical business of barter and sale between bosses in all contests of importance the office sought the man, and in consequence found a worthy one. Now the man seeks the office, and by such methods and through such means as often to drag success in the mire of disgrace and bring a blush of shame to the cheeks of debauched conscience.

Once the people, like freemen, proud of the

privilege and true to the duty, named their own candidates, and, independent of all ulterior influences, supported him ardently and honora-bly. Then an election—aye, a nomination, even, though followed by defeat at the polls—distinguished a man, because it was an expression of party's confidence in the ability, the inter rity, the worthiness of the man so chosen to b representative of his party.

England and America.

(From the Baltimore Sun.) Great Britain and the United States are now very close together, and it is to be hoped that this friendship may never be interrupted. Prob ably in the future some questions may arise which may-produce temporary irritation, but the sober sense of both Americans and Englishmer should not permit any serious estrangement be-tween these nations. Great Britain is the best er which the United States has for its irplus products. Moreover, it has open only British ports to our commerce, but has given us access to the ports of its dependencies as well British capital is largely invested in the United States, and British ships carry a great part of the foreign commerce of this country. The ties which bind the two countries are not merely of a sentimental or racial character, therefore, but are also of a most practical nature. Under these are also of a most practical nature. Choice these circumstances the good understanding which ex-ists between the English-speaking nations is a most natural and desirable development. Ameri-cans as well as Englishmen will unite in the hone that Queen Victoria's successor may be as enlightened and humane a sovereign as the pres-ent monarch is and has been throughout her long

Meddling.

ord (From the Chicago News.)

"Pa, what is a liberal education?"

"I guess it's one of them kind your h
Tom's gittin' now. He's so blame liberal
my money that I danno whether the Until the rebellion and the mani-colored cost tunes are suppressed and hostilities have ceased there is no place for the no place for the civilians who were sent President—in his ingrained passion for mions"—to Manila. Their meddling can nothing but mischief, and we repeat. President should at once call them off.

Why He Cannot Accept an "Anti-In

perinlist" Office. War With America. Native industries in Spain did not suf-fer during the war of 1898 as greatly as was feared. - This is the statement of the British Commercial Attache at Madrid, H. Harrison, whose report to the British Government on the trade of Spain for the year 1898 has just reached the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. Mr. Harrison's statement begins by saying: "In spite of the wars and consequen

pended, has made it necessary for the Gov-ernment to take serious steps for finding new markets for Spanish products, and for new markets for Spaniss products, and other stimulating and enlarging those already known. With this intention several im-portant measures have been instituted. "A special sub-department in the Min-istry of Foreign Affairs has been created for the purpose of supplying commercial information and statistics to merchants and tradeamen. Morocco and the Spanish American Republics naturally offer the most promising markets for Spanish pro-ducts, owing to affinity of race, language, and customs, and to these countries the at-

and customs, and to these countries the at-tention of the Spanish Government is es-pecially directed.

"Commercial attaches have been ap-pointed for Mexico, Brazil, Uraguay, the Argentine Republic, and Chile, and all possible steps are being taken to increas Spanish interests in these countries. general assembly of the Spanish Cham bers of Commerce was beld at Saragoss on November 20 last, to discuss the commercial position of the country. The meet ing was held under the most orderly condi tions, and their efforts were treated with respect by the Government, and caused a good impression in the country, and a peti-tion embodying the opinions of the chambers was duly presented to the Queen Re-gent. Although it has, as yet led to no practical result, the fact that the assembly has been held at all is a proof of the general anxiety among a large and influential portion of the nation to take immediate

steps for the improvement of trade.
"Increased interest is now being taken
in all mining questions in Spain, as it is
being recognized at last that, if properly developed, the mineral wealth of the coun try can be turned to enormous advantage. Although retarded at present by the want of railways and the great distances of ome of the important mining province from the coast and the consequent cost of carriage, a great development has taken place in the last two years in the mining

industry, and the amount of minerals ex-ported has greatly increased.

"The number of soldiers who have re-turned from foreign service and the redured from foreign service and the reduced number of men now required for the army will insure an increased number of laborers. The anxiety to open up new enterprises for the improvement of the country will, it is hoped, cause the Spanish Government to encourage in every way the investment of foreign capital in Spain. Under these circumstances the great natural mineral wealth of Spain should be ural mineral wealth of Spain should be taken into serious consideration by those mining companies that have not at present interests in this country. "The sole right of sale and manufacture

of tobacco in Spain is held by the Bank of Spain in the form of a monopoly grant-ed under royal decree of June 10, 1887, and extended for a further twenty-fiv years under law of August 30, 1896 cultivation of tobacco in Spain is forbidden by law, although, judging from the small quantities grown in many gardens, it appears that it might be made an important industry. According to the regulations the cultivation of tobacco is prohibited both in Spain and the Balearic Islands. The tobacco monopoly is required to make experiments in the cultivation during three years in different parts of Spain. These experiments are being carried out, but it appears that, whatever the result, it is most improbable that the cultivation of tobacco will be allowed during the lease of the present monopoly.
"Certain features of the home industries

however, suffered, especially those having close relations with the colonial trade The imports of raw cotton fell 85,705,052 pesetas in 1897 to 73,807,389 in 1898, the decrease being due to a crisis in the Spanish cotton factories which had supplied so large a share of their production to the colonies. The export of cotton goods from Spain fell more than laims all idea of American protection, thich renders it ridiculous. Vessels sailing nder it to foreign ports would be at the That other features of the import trade were, however, affected is shown by the fact that the imports of iron and steel fell from 24,651,656 pesetas in 1897 to 15,850,248 in 1898; drugs and chemicals, from 90,183,-616 pesetas in 1897 to 53,229,528 in 1898; silks, from 19,955,231 pesetas to 14,469,342 in the same period; wool and woolens, from 21,142,415 pesetas to 15,124,126; lumber, from 45,342,129 pesetas to 24,945,-202; books, maps, etc., from 9,980,978 to 7,982,525 pesetas; animals and animal products. from 67,693,855 pesetas to 52,193,652, corrigos yessels and ma. from 24,651,656 pesetas in 1897 to 15,850,248 126,566; carriages, vessels, and ma-inery from 49,911,624 pesetas to 39,551,263 S 126 566 'elementary substances' including meats provisions, sugar, coffee, tea, wines, etc. provisions, sugar, conec, tea, whee, etc., from 148,255,985 pesetas to 98,798,401, and wheat alone from 34,015,020 pesetas to 13,295,593. The importation of sugar from Cuba was in 1896, 6,589,283 pesetas, in 1897 2,232,742, and in 1898 831,258; from Porto Rico the total was 8,346,838 pesetas in 1893, 9,285,242 in 1897, and 2,322,902 in 1898; from the Philippines, 1,628,169 pesetas in 1896, 1,233,314 in 1897, and 135,766 in 1898. The report from which the above figures were taken adds: 'There has been a rapic increase in the number and capacity of sugar factories in Spain, and it is probasugar factories in Spain, and it is proposed ble that the home industries will soon be able to meet the demand in the Spanish market and replace the colonial sugar. * • Imports of coffee also show a rapid decline.*

The Samoan Situation.

(From the New York Tribune.)
What seems practically assured is that peawill be maintained and at least a modus viven will be established. We are not over-optim as to the permanent workings of the control. It has always been a source of friction and probably always will be. That does not however, mean that it will ever lead to an oper however, mean that it will ever lead to an open rupture. Priction does not necessarily mean clashing. The present duty is to maintain the tripartite system until—if ever—it can be replaced with a better one, and while it is maintained to the inevitable fricton at a minimum. Tha hand, and which, we venture to believe, they

Comparing Two Poets. (From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

lieve that he would have been permitted to vot

and no attempt made to deprive him of his

No doubt, Victoria, like other venerab ons, often thinks of the good old times, and the in Golden Gate Park.

The subscriptions of the first day amounted to \$25,000. Claus Spreckles gave \$10,000 and John W. Mackay \$5,000.

The movement started less than a week present laureate with Tennyson. The Negro in Politics. (From the Richmond Times.)
The objection to the negro in politics is n

simply a matter of race prejudice. Had the negro gone cornestly to work in the beginning State Problems. (From the St. Paul Dispatch.) with the lights before him, the interests of the Southern people, there had been no such conflicts as that in Danville in 1883 and that in Wilming negro would have been disfranchised in any South-ern State. We do not mean to say that the South would have been willing for the negro to occupy political positions which would put him in the attitude of ruling over the whites, but we do be-

> Polite Society. "Yes; the velvet gown was an heirloom nuntie's family."
> "Yes, I know; your aunt kept a masquerade

MR. BONAPARTE'S OPINIONS.

Boston, May 27 .- Charles J. Bonaparte, of Baltimore, who was recently elected a vice president in the anti-Imperialist League of this city, has written a letter telling why he cannot accept the place. In his letter Mr. Bonaparte says he canno assent to the resolutions recently adopted by the league. He blames President Mc-Kinley for his course in the Philippines and goes on to say:

"I should not, as at present advized, rec ommend negotiations with the revolted Filipinos or any attempt to organize a quasi-independent government under our suzerainty or protection in the archipalago. If we must own the islands in any sense, or become at all responsible for their peace and good government, then I that a system of administration think modeled substantially upon that of British India will be indispensable to their pros-perity and our security; and complete sub-mission to our authority on the part of the inhabitants is obviously the first step to ward its establishment. I may add that while I fully recognize the injustice, even the absurdity, of those charges of 'disloyalty which have been of late freely made against some members of the league and also that many honorable and patri-otic men do not feel as I do on this subject, I am personally unwilling to take any part in an agitation which may have some tendency to cause a public enemy to persist in armed resistance, or may be a least plausibly represented as having this tendency. There can be no doubt that as a matter of fact the country is at war with Aguinaldo and his followers. I profoundly regret this fact. I think its cause very discreditable to our President and his official advisors, but it is a fact, nevertheless and as such must weigh in determining my conduct as a citizen."

PRAISE FOR FOURTH IMMUNES Complimented for Good Conduct or

Their Washington Trip. Harrisburg, Pa., May 27.-Colonel Pettit as issued a circular to the men of the Fourth Immunes, at Camp Meade, complimenting them highly upon their general good conduct and excellent state of discipline during the recent trip to Washing-

There is talk of giving Colonel Pettit testimonial in the shape of a sword before muster out. It is reported that the Govern-ment will give Colonel Pettit a promotion after his present command leaves the vol-unteer service. He holds a captain's com-mission in the First Infantry, regulars,

mission in the first name of the province of the power of the fourth, left the regiment yesterday and will sail from San Francisco June 7 for Manila having been given a commissi-

in the regular service.

Arms and ordnance stores of the Fourth will be turned over, May 31. It will rewill be turned over, May 31. It will require over \$100,000 to pay off the regiment The health of the command continues ex

POLITICIANS IN CONFERENCE.

Western Congressmen in New York Discussing Speakership Prospects. New York, May 27.-The Hon, Joseph G. Cannon, Representative in Congress fo the Twelfth district of Illinois; the Hon. Robert W. Taylor, Representative in Congress for the Eighteenth district of Ohio, and several other Middle Western Congressmen, are in town today, and while none care to be specifically quoted as to the contest for Speaker to succeed the Hon. Thomas Brackett Reed the drift of the conversations is to the effect that the Mississippi valley proposes to put up the biggest kind of a fight to elect either Hen-derson of Iowa, or Hopkins of Illinois, as derson of Iowa, or Hopkins of Illinois, as against the apparent candidate of the Eas-tern Republicans, Sherman of New York. One point made by the visiting Congressmen is that the Republican national battle next year will be fought on the same lines as that of 1856, when the real battle for supremacy was dependent, they claim, up-on the vote of Middle Western States, like Obio Indiana Illinois, and Iowa,

GAMBLERS FLEE FROM MAZET. Chlengo Sporting Men Forced to

Abandon Plans in New York. Chicago, May 27.-Twenty-seven Chicago mblers who took a carload of crap tables fare loyouts, stud-poker outfits, and other gambling implements to New York city a month ago, with the intention of opening at midway at Rockaway Beach or Coney Island, are returning to Chicago by freight trains and second-class passenger coaches.

The advance of the retreating gambler returned today. They report that Tom Mc-Ginnis, Alderman "Hinky Dink" Kenna's right-hand man, was left in charge of the carload of gaming implements. Other mem bers of the party are strung along the country between Chicago and New York. John Condon, of Chicago, thought he had secured the gambling privileges at Rockaway Beach and sent twenty-seven gamb lers, in charge of McGinnis, to get things in shape for the opening of the season. New York gamblers discouraged the Chi-cago sports and threatened to have them before the Mazet Committee if they tries to open their game. This put a stop to their plans and the efforts were abande

NOTE IN A FLOATING BOTTLE Marines Pronounce Its Story of Ship-

wreck a Hoax. Norfolk, Va., May 27 .- A bottle was pick-

ed up on the beach at Chicamicomice saving station, thirty miles north of Hat-teras, by the United States Wenther Bureau observer yesterday. It contained a note reading: "Stormy all day; both masts gone; very

little hope: going to pieces rapidly; almost gone; no hope; good-by; ship Vixen, Cap-tain Carter, eight men." In the American and British registers

there are seven vessels of the name, none of which is a ship, and no vessel named Vixen, having two masts, seems likely to have been in those waters recently. The nessage, despite its apparent solemnity is believed by mariners to be a hoax.

MONUMENT TO DEWEY.

People of California to Erect It in Golden Gate Park. San Francisco, May 27.-The citizens committee of San Francisco have issued call in the papers for subscriptions for a fund of \$100,000 for the erection of a Dewey monument by the people of California in Golden Gate Park.

It is best, as Governor Northen suggests, for the South to be left alone to deal with its domes tic problems. We in Minnesota, hundreds away, are not materially injured by the disturbances that occur in Georgia. But the Geor gians are vitally interested in the security of their lives and property and the protection of the hono of their women. They understand the presen of their women. They understand the present situation better than we, because they are on the ground. They know better how to deal with the criminal negro, just as we are better able to deal with the criminal Indian.

(From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.)

tablishment."

"You're too provoking. And this ring was in uncle's family for generations."

"I think I understood your uncle was a pawn-

SENDING GOLD TO NEW YORK.

Heavy Shipments of Coin From Phildelphia Banks. New York, May 27.-The local tanks have received more than \$1,000,000 in gold coin by express from Philadelphia banks this week. The shipments represented the transfer here of part of the balances that the country banks had in the Quaker City banks. The out-of-town banks opened ag-counts with the Philadelphia banks when the local clearing house rules charging for the collection of out-of-town checks went into effect, and their Philadelphia balances have been increasing greatly lately. The money is useful to them here, but annot be made much use of in Philadelphia. It is therefore being transferred here, where

exchange against it.

The Philadelphia banks have no new
York exchange or paper currency to ship,
and so have shipped gold, and the New and so have snipped gold, and the New York banks have to pay for these gold shipments at the rate of 40 cents a \$1,900. The transaction shows that while the check rules have diverted some accounts from this city, the money from these accounts. will eventually reach here, so long as this

the out-of-town banks can draw bills of

DISCUSSIONS ON PEACE.

Speeches at the Massachusetts Reform Club Dinner.

Boston, May 27.-"The movement for inernational peace" was discussed by speakers at the dinner of the Mannachusetts Reform Club last night. The Rev. Dr. E. Winchester Donald was the principal

peaker. He said:
"In spite of the fact that we agree that
ar is wrong, there is a deep-seated convar is wrong, there is a deep-seated con-riction that it is a necessity, and hopes or peace are not bright. Our fighting instincts still exist. We are always ready or a first-class fight, and there is no getfor a first-class light, and there is no get-ting around it. The prospects for peace are, however, better today than ever before in the history of the world. Arbitration is being discussed throughout the world, and the spirit of peace will be awakened among all nations. Twenty-five years ago the present Peace Conference at The Hague world have been impossible." yould have been impossible

Robert Treat Paine and Gamiel Brad-

THEORIES OF ELECTRICIANS. Tesla Asserts Lebon is Applying Ilis Discoveries.

Colorado Springs, May 27.-Nikola Tesla, who is here for a summer's work of experimenting in the mountains, says that the French electrician Lebon, who proposes to blow up warships by torpedoes propelled by lectricity, is merely applying his discovery made three years ago. Tesla's idea is purely humane. He proposes to control lifeboats, just as trained crews do, about wenty miles distant. Lebon would destroy, twenty miles distant. Leson would restroy. He should receive credit only for the dif-ferent application, not for the discovery. Early this fall Tesla hopes to test his theory on a large boat, under the super-vision of the United States Government.

in experiments he successfully launches and propels a small boat without the use of This is the principle on which the larger boat will be controlled. He says his theories are crude, but he hopes to perfect them somewhat while here this sum

ACCUSING A BANK TELLER. in Arrest That May Explain the

Napanee Robbery. Toronto, Ont., May 27.-The arrest of Roach, said to be the last of the men engaged in the robbery of the bank at Nanance, caused considerable excitement here. It is supposed that it will clear up the exact relations between him, Pare, Holden, and Mackie, the others said to have been mplicated.

So far as Teller Pouton's connection with So far as Teller Pouton's connection with the case is concerned, these are the facts. He was arrested after the robbery, but dis-charged by a magistrate. Pare, Holden, and Mackie were captured several months later, and on information received from two of these prisoners Ponton was rear-rested. Mackie and Ponton were tried at the Navage fall assizes and the former. the Napanee fall assizes, and the former was convicted. Upon Ponton's case the jury disagreed. Pare and Holden con-fessed, and while in the Napanee jail waiting to give evidence against Ponton the pair escaped. Owing to the escape of the crown's chief witnesses Ponton's trial was traversed. It is the opinion here that he will never be tried again.

PRICE ASKED FOR GAS PLANTS. Cleveland Companies Present Their

Figures to That City. Cleveland, Ohio, May 27.—The two local gas companies, at a conference held, decided to demand \$10,000,000 from the city for their plants and franchises if the city finally decides to buy the gas plants. Councliman Hoffner, who introduced the reso-lution passed by the city council to make tentative plans for the acquirement of the plants, says his investigations show him that the gas can be made and delivered at the burner for 37 cents a thousand feet. Mayor Farley today said he was opposed to the city owning anything except water-

CURRENT HUMOR.

In the Interest of Comfort.

orks that could be operated by private

(From the Chicago Record.) "They call vocal lessons 'voice-placing' william."
"Is that so? Well, I'm going to write a polite note and ask that girl downstairs to please place her voice across the street instead of up in our air-shaft."

An Intelligent Animal. (From the Chicago Record.) "My horse has reseming powers, I tell you."
"In what respect particularly?"
"Well, instead of shying at that automobile
ab he edged up to it and kicked it."

Tommy Had Tasted It. (From Tit-Bits.)

"Tommy," said the teacher, "what is meant by nutritions food?"
"Something to eat that ain't got no taste to it," replied Tommy.

Shrewd Officials.

(From Puck.)

"Ha's jest like this," said the carping critic, ain the interior. "Them three commissioners go out there an' they get big salaries leastways, I uppose they do—an' they hold their job till they all agree unanimously. Now, what's the prospect of them agreein' unanimously!"

"Well," said the other man, "I dunno what sort of men them commissioners are, but if you an' me was gettin' a big salary until we could agree unanimously, it'd be pessy long time before we'd be out of a job."

Powerful.

(From the Boston Transcript.)
Aunt Chloe-Whew, 'Rastus! What dat Aunt Chief her, bed friends and the col-bend drinkful — Dat's ch cocktail what de col-lonel done guy me to celebrate his hirday. Aunt Chief Huph, niggah! 'Pears to me lak you mus' got de whole rooster.

A Respite. (From the Yorkers Statesman.)
Bill-I thought you said yesterday you were going to stop smoking?
Jil-I did; but I managed to borrow another

Ontdoing Them All. (From the Detroit Journal.)

"But there's no room for another political par "Nonsense! Why, I believe a banquet can be got up for 25 cents a plate!"

Really Indolent. (From Tit-Bits.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Latest figures on the Philippines give the number of islands as 583, and the area as 137,093 square miles, about equal to New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio.

Kansas has 7,500,000 apple trees in bearing, 4,-900,000 peach trees, 1,200,000 cherry trees, and 620,000 plum trees. The State has 15 fruit trees for each of its inhabitants.

Venice is getting tired of being a mere way station for tourists and invalids on their way south, and systematic efforts are being made to tempt them to stay longer.

The Maryland Game and Fish Protective Association is buying partridges in Kansas and liberating them throughout Maryland. Eight hundred were liberated in three counties on April 27. Goddard E. D. Diamond, a vegetarian 103 years old, intends to start from his San Francisco home on May I on a walking tour to New York. He does not use meat, airohol, tobacco, or coffee.

Austrian dispatches to London financial paper ote that Belgian capital has been flowing fr

into Hungers, two large bonks having already been organized by Brussels capitalists for opera-tions in that country. A Galveston resident, going home late on a rea tasterion research, going some are on a cent night, thought to experiment with a pocket electric searchlight, which he had recently purchased, and unexpectedly caught a negro in the act of robbing a store.

The chief burgess of West Chester imposed a fine of \$2 or twenty-four hours in jail on each of seven young men who were brought before him charged with corner loafing. At \$2 per loaf the sport is expensive, but the fines were all paid, and the borough enriched accordingly.

Vice Admiral Sir John Fisher, K. C. B., non Vice Admiral Ser John Fisher, R. C. B., now in command of the British North Atlantic spundron, will take command of the Mediterranean flect in July. His successor will be Vice Admiral Ser Frederick Bedfurd, K. C. B., who for many years has been first naval lord of the admiralty.

Samuel Adams, of Guilford, Me., informs the citizens that, although he is fifty-seven years his face has been sullied by the contaminating fouch of a razor but twice. Once when he en-listed in the army, and once when he was nun-tered out. He now wears a long, flowing beard. Henrik Rsen, who has just completed his sev-enty-first year, is a German by descent, and speaks

that language fluently, but, curiously enough, he has not written any of his important works in that tongue. He was originally, intended for the medical profession, but he was not long kept from his proper bent, for at the age of twenty-two his first draffa, "Catilina," was produced. A Connecticut newspaper nominates W. Howells for the Emily Sunford chair of English

Howells for the Emily Sanford chair of English literature at Yale—an honor declined by Moses Coit Tyler, of Cornell, and by E. C. Stedman. It is urged that Mr. Howells "would bring a prestige to Yale such as perhaps no other American could bring, and a personality that is as charming as the finish of his literary Myle—something, one may say, that is unusual if not unique among literary men." "The Greek flower peddlers in Twenty-third

"The Greek flower peddlers in Twenty-third Street," says the "New York Commercial Adver-tiser," "now go a step further than selling col-lections of blossoms from overnight receptions and funerals. They change scentless wood violets into those of the sweet-smelling variety by the aimple expedient of a little perfumed water, and a sprinkler. And the buyer is supposed to never know the difference till after they are dry! And then it doesn't matter." It is reported that experiments have been carried on at the United States Mint at Philadel-

ried on at the United States Inin at Philosophia for nearly a year, with a view of ascertaining the fitness of aluminum for minor coins. Some 10,000 blanks of the size of the nickel 3-cent piece have been delivered at the mint for this purpose. Congress some time ago appointed a commission of experts to investigate and report upon this subject, and the experiments above referred to are being carried on under the direction of its members. The "New York Times" calls Horace Smith's ondness for feline friends "a curious trait. He was not alone in this liking. There were oth-

He was not alone in this liking. There were others—not ancient maiden ladies—who had-it. There is Montaigns, for instance: "When I am playing with my cut, who knows whether she has more sport in dallying with me than I have in gaming with her? We entertain each other with mutual apish tricks. If I have my hour to begin or to refuse, so has she hers." Bandelaire, Champleuty, Rollinat, had the same liking. Mr. Swinburne has it. So had Richelieu and Colbert and Pope Gregory. Mahomet cut off the skirt of his robe on which a cut lay asleep rather than awake the animal. Gautler would have done as much. Wordsworth, Gray, Cowper, Hardis, Bhoomfield, Gray, and Barry Conwall sang—each according to his ability—the praise of Pass. Then you have, of course, read Pail Robinson on "The Heptarchy of Cats." The Egyptians gave theirs as fine a burial as they gave their kings.

In a reference to the report which Sig William In a reference to the report which Sir William Blue and White Nile, a correspondent at sends to the "London Mail" an account of the Shillooks. This tribe Sir William describes as good-looking below their kness. Their attire

e good-looking below their knees. Their attire
was conspicuous by its absence, but the men's
bead-dresses were of the most elaborate order,
and no man ever stirred without his spear. decorated near the point with ostrich feathers. The
Shillook women are much smaller than the men,
and as they shave their heads they are not particularly prepassessing. Their garments consist
of two skins, which they were after the manner
of a sandwich man and his beards. The Shilof a sandwich man and his boards. The Sandwick is not a Mohamuscolan; to fact, he appears to have no religion beyond some vague idea of the desirability of proprintating mulevolent spirits. He is fored of smoking, and his huge pipe, which will comfortably centain half a pound of tobarco, is carried about, when not in use, by his faithful go, but, clever as we Americans are, the sharpers of the Old World take the pas out of us in their own line. Just now they have devised a new form of "the old fiddle trick" in Vienna. Some days

of "the old fiddle trick" in Vienna. Some days ago a young fellow with a violin under his arm entered a ham and beef sloop in that city, made his purchase, and then found himself short of money. However, be effered the fiddle as securify while he fetched the necessary amount of cash. Scarely had he left the place when a well-dressed man entered and saw the fiddle on the counter. He examined it, and cried out that it was a Stradivarius. "Why, I'll give you 150 florins for it," he said. The shopkeeper refused to sell without consulting the owner, and the second stranger went away leaving 5 florins for the refusal of the treasure. Presently the first rogue returned, was informed of the offer, and said he would agree, provided the tradesman would give him 50 florins down. The victim complied, and neither of the swindlers ever returned. The fiddle was worth about \$1.50.

Lord Curron, the new Viceroy of India, appears

Lord Curzon, the new Viceroy of India, appears Lord Curron, the new Vierroy of India, appears to have been rather unfortunate in his method of dealing with the Sulian of Museat. Had a lit-tle more tast and a little less haste been used on the British side, the French need not have been brought into the matter at all, and the interruption in the growing tendency toward an amicable feeling between the two nations might have been avoided. The Sultan of Muscat agreed to grant to the French Consul the privilege of a coaling depot at Muscat. The privilege was not to carry with it the right to hoist the French dang or to creet fortifications. The difference between the meaning of the word coaling station and coaling depot, or place merely for storing coal, was involved. Lord Curzon took the former meaning for granted, and, as England had a coaling station at Muscat, he sent a battlessing at once with an ultimatum to the Sultan to withdraw the French privilege. An explanation and an apology had to be made by the British government to the French privilege. An explanation and an apology had to be made by the British government to the French preventment. The French got their coaling depot, as the treaty between France and England of 1822 provided for equal rights in Muscat, and Lord Curzon was the scapegout—a disagreeable position for one in his exalted though very recent authority to occupy.

The seventh son of a seventh son is a born terruption in the growing tendency toward an

The seventh son of a seventh son is a born doctor, accerding to Irish belief, but he must never take money for the cures he achiever, and to ensure recovery he should be sought before sunrise or after sunset on Friday. There were seven wise men and seven wonders of the world, while the ancients not only noted the importance wise men and seven wonders of the world, while the ancients not only noted the importance of seven as an astronomical period, but also connected the seven metals then known with the seven planets and the seven colors. Thus copper belonged to Venus and the color green; lead to Saturn, and the color blue; gold and yellow to the sun, and so on. It is not really spring until you can put your foot on seven daistes at one and the same time; and seven daistes at one and the same time; and seven daistes at one and the same time; and seven hairs will keep the ceil eye off children, according to an old Indian superstition, only the hairs, to be of any avail, must be placked from the tail of an elephant—a difficult, delicate, and even a dangerous proceeding. At seven years old all cats become possessed of witch powers, and woe bettide those who ill-use or frighten puss when once she has acquired power for mischief. The new moon of the seventh month will show you your future hushand's face looking over your shoulder, if you lean over still water and look at your reflection, and water which has been poured seven times through a wedding ring will give sight to eyes that are growing dim through age or strain. The seven sleepers are famous, and the number seven comes into the employ of folk medicine. Water taken from seven streams where creeses grow will cure the jaundice, and seven leaves of ivy will bring a careless lover back to your side and keep him there, and seven come of wheat, eaten fasting, will cure you of epilepsy, and seven mantroke and elfbolt, and preserve your feet from blisters, however far you make.